

his native country. But the mind which delights in general benefits; the heart which swells and expands in the enjoyments of philanthropy, will often ask, are not the French, the English, the Americans and Germans, descended from the same ancestors? Were not the Franks, who conquered and established themselves in France, and the Saxons, who invaded and settled in England the same people, descended from the same primitive or parental stocks? (similar questions will apply to all Europe) and were not these contending nations again united by the Norman conquest and the subsequent wars and perpetual intercourse between the contending princes of the English and French throne?

If these things be true, what man, what Englishman, Scotchman, Irishman, Frenchman or American, can say that he can trace his own genealogical descent from high and respectable antiquity?

In Wales, in the highlands of Scotland, in the mountains of Ireland, and in Britain, in France, the ancient Celts may be discovered, but even if it could be done with exact certainty, what will it avail? Who can tell who the Celts themselves were? were they the aboriginal inhabitants of ancient Gaul, or did they either drive out or exterminate their predecessors?

But suppose that some small remains of antiquity should be traced and established; what then, can it be thought to have any influence upon the character or policy of nations as they now exist? The general hostility which France and England have long preserved towards each other, has proceeded from the inhuman and barbarous policy of their rulers. These things have given to Europe a long night of darkness, of error and disgrace: But now it seems, that the day star of truth is about to enlighten the world, the auspicious events which have happened upon the continent, and particularly in Germany, give rise to anticipations, which fill the philanthropic breast with gladness and with gratitude.

Many readers will perhaps treat these things as the visions of a sanguine mind—but how will they be surprised—how will their benevolent hearts expand with the tumults of indelible joy, when they open their eyes and ears and will look and listen? They will find that all the anticipations which have been propounded by this pen are derived from sources which cannot fail. They will find so much in the past for regret, and so much in the future for hope and consolation, that it will be impossible to turn from the one to the other, without venerating the causes and authors of those events which promise to be so propitious.

When the English nation shall awake from its errors, and open its eyes to the oppressions which they bear, as well as those which they inflict and have long inflicted in every part of the inhabited and civilized globe, will they not claim from their rulers, modifications, or innovations like those which have been recommended? Will not the same spirit which roused the Hampdens, Pym, Sydney and a long list of other patriots, excite the people to oppose the encroachments of the Crown? Such encroachments as those which excited the nation to arms and brought Charles the first to the scaffold, which prompted the first settlers of America to become fugitives and outcasts from the country of their nativity, and to seek an asylum among the savages of a trackless wilderness? It was the same spirit which prevailed in America, in the year 1773, 4, 5, 6 & 7, and produced the American revolution and independence. What was this spirit? It was the honest blood of honest and brave Englishmen, which operated to the same great purposes, as well in England as in America.

If any one should be allowed to assume credit to himself and to deny it to another, on account of the place of his nativity, or if any extraordinary merit could be derived from that sole cause, then would the writer of these sentences, boast that he is an Englishman—or at least that he is descended from English ancestors. But he holds such discriminations in contempt, and although he highly respects the enterprise, the bravery, the industry and the honor of the British nation, he cannot allow himself to be so blinded against the laws of humanity and universal justice, as to tolerate or vindicate what his heart condemns.

To his mind, no state of things to be expected from reducing the British pre-eminence upon the ocean, can be worse, than the fate of the murdered Pearce, or more deplorable than that of our countrymen, who have been constrained to fight in battles in support of an intolerable and unjust usurpation.

Europeans and Americans being all descended from the same original stock, inhabiting the same planet, actuated by like passions, senses and desires, we ought to examine and pass sentence upon the conduct of nations, as upon that of individuals, and upon each as if we were exotics or missionaries from another planet.

If there be a reader whose mind is sufficiently expanded, who can be so much insulated from the affairs of this globe, as to examine and decide upon these things with impartiality and justice, it is to him, that an appeal ought to be made! It is from him, that a reasonable answer and decision ought to be expected; it is by him, that just rules may be prescribed between opposing projects and contending empires.

The New-York Gazette of the 27th ult. contains the following interesting article: "One of the gentlemen who arrived in the Governor-Gilman, informs us, that previous to his departure, he read in a Dutch paper of the 9th Oct. an account of the capture of four French frigates, by a British squadron under Com. Sir Samuel Hood, after a severe action."

"The French squadron consisted of 5 frigates (one of which escaped) bound from France to the West-Indies, with troops; and mistaking Commodore Hood's squadron for Indians, bore down upon them, and before they discovered their mistake, were within reach of the guns of the British squadron. Commodore Hood lost an arm in the action. The same paper stated that, Admiral Louis also, had captured a French frigate on the coast of France.—The prizes had all arrived in England."

Gen. EATON is now on a visit in Boston. We understand, (says the Gazette) he confirms the report of Col. Burr's having made some overtures to him on the subject of founding a new Empire in the southern and western parts of this country. As this subject involves matters of much interest and curiosity, it is hoped the General will furnish the public with some of the particulars connected with this extraordinary transaction.

In some parts of our back country, (says a Boston paper) the orchards, this season, have been unusually productive.—In the town of Walpole, (N. H.) 4300 bbls. of cider have been made the present autumn.

## FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, November 26. By the ship Pallas, captain Brown, who left Amsterdam, on the 11th of October, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received Dutch papers to the 9th. They are principally occupied with the movements of those mighty masses of men who it seems are embarking for the purpose of rekindling the flames of war upon the continent of Europe. To this important subject our translations from these papers are confined solely.

Lord Lauderdale, at the date of our latest advices from France, was indisposed at the seat of general Junot, the governor of Paris.

We learn that a new camp, to be called the camp of Ansterlitz, was forming at Zeist.

Four Russian ships of the line and 4 frigates, bound for the Mediterranean, anchored at Copenhagen on the 23d September.

The army of marshal Soult was collecting in the environs of Pfaffenhofen and Ingolstadt; that of marshal Bernadotte, Nuremberg and Furth; both armies are to be under the command of Bernadotte, and are estimated at 60,000 men. Davoust's army of 30,000 were marching to Anspach as a reinforcement. The corps of Lefebvre (former Mortier's) consisting of 20,000, were drawing near to Schweinfurt, and that of marshal Ney was on its march. All the troops which were posted on the Warre are to reinforce the army of marshal Augereau.

Concerning the movements of Prussia it is stated, in letters from Berlin of the 30th September, that no doubt existed there of the speedy commencement of hostilities. In a declaration to France, Prussia is said to have insisted that Bonaparte should withdraw his troops from Germany, that he should not intermeddle in the affairs of the north, and that he should accede to the measures for restoring a continental peace.

The army of Saxony consists of 100,000 men. Baron Jacobi, formerly the Prussian envoy to Great-Britain, left Hamburg for London the 2d of October.

Yesterday the fast ship Pallas, Captain Brown, arrived at this port from Amsterdam, which place she left on the 11th ult. The editors of the New-York Gazette have received Dutch papers to the 9th of Oct. inclusive, which contain the subsequent articles.

Lord Lauderdale was in France, as late as the 4th ult. confined by indisposition, at the country seat of Gen. Junot, the governor of Paris.

Nissa, Sept. 24.—The Servians and the Turks had a most desperate battle on the 29th and 30th of August; the former were ultimately surrounded by 15,000 Turks; but were afterwards reinforced by 7000 men and completely defeated the Turks, leaving upwards of 4000 dead on the field of battle. They took 500 horse, a number of mules, ammunition, several pieces of cannon, &c.

Russia is determined to have a peace on just and honorable terms, or try her strength with her allies.

Hague, Oct. 5.—This morning early the King left this place for the army.

Paken, (Poland) Sept. 23.—Prussian troops are continually passing through this place for Germany.

Copenhagen, Sept. 23.—Four Russian ships of the line and four frigates, bound for the Mediterranean, came to anchor here this day.

Brenau, Sept. 16.—The corps of Gen. Soult at this place is augmented to 35,000 men.

Paris, Oct. 1.—His Majesty the Emperor arrived at Verdun on the 26th of September, and on the 28th he reached Metz, accompanied by Prince Borghese, Marshals Kellerman, Duroc, Angereau, Monev, Bessieres, and a number of Generals, with 10,000 troops.

Hague, Oct. 5.—Letters from Nymegen state, that several regiments of French and Dutch troops have passed that place, and that the army in the neighborhood of that place will consist of 100,000 men; the first division of which will be commanded by Gen. Michaud, whose head quarters are now at Diersfort. The other consisting of the King's guard, artillery, &c. commanded by General Domeneau.

The king of Holland with his escort passed through this city for Utrecht.

Dresden, Sept. 23.—The French ambassador M. Durand, has demanded his passports. The number of Prussian troops posted several days past in the mountains near this city, amount to 60,000 men—the head quarters which was here is now removed to Fribourg, because the troops are advancing. The whole Saxon army is in motion, and will immediately march, except five battalions and two regiments of cavalry that remain behind. The Saxon army is estimated at 25,000 men. It is reported, that the king of Prussia, & the Dukes of Brunswick and Saxon-Wernier are expected here.

Frankfort, Sept. 25.—The Prussians are in motion posted in several divisions, from East Friesland to the borders of Bohemia. The right wing is commanded by Gen. Blucher, which can be immediately supported by that of Gen. Rueb. The centre is commanded by the Duke of Brunswick. The left wing by Prince Hohenlohe. It is now ascertained by accurate statements, that the Prussian army (exclusive of a powerful militia) consists of 250,000 men, thus officered—by the Duke of Brunswick, Earl of Mollendorf, and the

Prince of Hesse, 7 generals of infantry, 5 generals of cavalry, 28 lieut. generals of infantry, 11 do. of cavalry, 100 major generals, 183 colonels, 62 lieut. colonels, and 600 majors. Some old generals have retired on a pension. This army costs annually from 22 to 24 millions, nearly two thirds of the income of the Prussian government. The King's life-guard commenced their march on the 31st Aug. from Potsdam.

The Prince of Hohenlohe has demanded permission from the court of Dresden, to march the Silesian Prussian army thro' that country, which would be immediately replaced by a Russian army.

Berlin, Sept. 27.—The French envoy Laforest, has demanded his passports, which he will certainly receive, but he is yet here. The day before yesterday he received a courier from Paris with very important dispatches which he immediately dispatched by a courier to the king's head quarters. The French envoy has discharged a great part of his domestics.

Frankfort, Sept. 27.—Report says, that General Blucher has marched from Willemsen to Hesse. They wait with impatience the arrival of Marshal Augereau, who is to remove his head quarters from Giessen to Wetzlar. Twelve thousand men are daily expected at Metz, and were also to march to Wetzlar. The park of heavy artillery of Ulm will be stationed in our environs and that of Darmstadt.

Lippe, Sept. 28.—The Prussian corps de reserve under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, formerly posted at Kustrin, defends along de Spree towards the Saxon frontier, to be nearer the principal Prussian army.

Lower Elbe, Sept. 30.—In the Political Journal the following is announced: In the year 1802, army consisted of 34,000 men, that of Hesse Cassel in 1803 of 16,000, besides 7000 land militia.

The Prussian, Russian, and French armies are all in motion.

The king of Holland, and suit arrived at Driebergen, the 5th of October, where he reviewed several regiments, and the next morning he proceeded to Wezel.

A camp is formed at Zeist, to be called the Camp of Ansterlitz.

Accounts from Germany, state, that the army of Marshal Soult is collecting in the environs of Pfaffenhofen and Ingolstadt, and that if Marshal Bernadotte between Nuremberg and Furth. Both corps are said to be under the command of Bernadotte and estimated at 60,000 strong. A corps of Marshal Davoust, which from Otting marches to Anspach, seems destined to reinforce the above army, and is 30,000 strong. The corps of Marshal Lefebvre, formerly that of Mortier, draws near Schweinfurt, in order to unite with the troops already here. Its strength may be at 20,000. Marshal Ney marches with his troops from Zweben to Frankland: its strength unknown. All the troops were posted on the Var, reinforce the army of Augereau.

Concerning the Prussian movements the following is stated:—At Berlin the 30th September, there was not the least doubt of a commencement of hostilities & momentarily expected to be advised of its confirmation. However, advices had been received from Gotha, that the 8th of October was the day which probably would decide Peace or War. In a late declaration of the king of Prussia to France, it is said that he insisted that France should withdraw all her troops from Germany, and not meddle in the affairs of the North; and that she should accede to the measure of assuring peace to the continent.

The last of September the Prussian royal head quarters was removed from Nannburg to Weimer. The corps of Gen. Kalikuth, which faced the Swedish Pomerania, has also joined that army; which army of Saxony consists of 150,000 men.—On the 2d of October, Baron Jacobi, the former Prussian envoy to Great-Britain, left Hamburg for London.

The French papers mention, that 8000 men are immediately expected at Coblenz, to assume a military position round that city. The first detachment of the army of Gen. Oudinot has arrived at Strasburg, by the way of the Rhine. There are continual embarkations of troops on the Rhine, which arrived from France to join the Grand Army, whilst other corps go by water to the same destination.

## NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.

On the 30th ultimo, his excellency Governor Claiborne received official dispatches from Natchitoches.

We learn that General Wilkinson had posted a detachment of troops at the Adams, and contemplated establishing his Head Quarters at that place.

The Spanish army continued on the West Bank of the Sabine; but were daily in the habit of violating the territory of the United States by crossing the Sabine with light armed parties.

We also learn, that the Captain General (Salcedo) of the Province of Texas, had directed to be released three Americans of the names of Shaw, Irvine, and Brewster, who were arrested at Bayou Pierre by the Spanish Governor Harrara, and sent prisoners to St. Antonio.

The arrest and detention of these citizens were remonstrated against by governor Claiborne and their release demanded.

## CHILICOTHE, Nov. 13.

COLONEL BURR,

Is arraigned before the Federal Court in Frankfort (Kentucky.) The result will be published in our next.

Wilkinson has done nothing with the Spaniards.

KENTUCKY. Washington, Nov. 15. Extracts from a letter dated Frankfort, Nov. 8th, 1806.

"A letter received by a gentleman here, from general Wilkinson, of recent date, mentions his having captured sixty mules, thirty of which were loaded with silver, together with their escort; and that he was on his march to meet the Spanish army, and was then within a small distance of them, and although his number of men was far inferior to those of the Spaniards, he felt confident, if an action ensued that he should defeat them."

"On Wednesday last, the attorney for

the United States for the district of Kentucky, made a motion to the Federal court, now in session at this place, for a process to bring before the court col. Burr late vic. president of the U. S. (who was then in Lexington,) to answer charges stated in an affidavit, made by the attorney, that he was well informed and verily believed, that Col. Burr was forming an expedition (and purchasing stores, &c for that purpose) against some of his Catholic majesty's colonies now in unity with the United States. The court, however, no doubt from the importance of the subject, ordered a grand jury to be summoned, before whom I suppose the attorney will prefer an indictment. The jury was sworn to day, and ordered by the court to appear on Wednesday next, by which time the attorney is to produce the evidence in support thereof. Should the grand jury find a true bill, it is probable that an immediate trial will be had, as col. Burr has come to town for the purpose of meeting the charge."—The Auxiliary.

## BALTIMORE, Nov. 29.

Translated for the American.

## EXTRACT OF AN

## OFFICIAL RELATION,

Respecting the Hayian campaign against the tyrant Dessalines, from the 13th to the 17th October.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the south part of this island—thousands of victims were to be sacrificed to the suspicion or rather, ferocity of Dessalines. General Moreau, and the inspector Stephen Mandor, were to be the executioners of the most sanguinary orders against the district of Aux-Cayes.

Already they were busy about the means of putting their schemes into operation, when they were both arrested by the brave colonel Wagnack, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux-Cayes rose in a body and swore to conquer or to die.

The minister at war, the generals Feron and Vaval, and the colonels Francisque and Bruni Leulane also joined the party of patriots.

Having made his dispositions, the minister left L'Anse a Veau, with the 15th and 16th half brigades, and advanced to the bridge of Marogonne. The next morning they held a conference with general Yavou who was encamped at Petit Goave, and finding the latter well disposed to act in co-operation, they settled all points; but deferred proceeding further until the arrival of general Pétion. General Magloire Ambroise, and colonel Horraire, though the first was sick, yet evinced the same patriotic zeal.

On the 15th general Pétion arrived at Petit Goave, where he was received in the manner he deserved, by the troops. Both divisions marched back to Grand Goaves, where they found general Germaine; who, though he feigned to join our party, was yet soon known to be a turn coat.

That night we passed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 24th half brigades, and three companies of dragons, to Port-au-Prince, which place we were master of at four. General Germain becoming the more and more suspected, he was arrested at ten at night. A traveller informs us that Dessalines vanguard was approaching us, and he in fact, came himself without suspicion.

At the instigation of general Yavou, the soldiers and islanders of the plains of Cul de Sac, stating the urgency of putting Dessalines and Germain to death, in order to preserve liberty.—That the soldiers were willingly disposed to do their duty—that the planters were to watch the plains—and that moreover, they pledged their words, not to let Dessalines have the least suspicion of what was going to pass—they kept their promises—Dessalines traversed the whole plain without being apprised of the disposition of the army. This circumstance reminds us of a well known sentence, that a tyrant has always a great many flatterers and not a single friend.

Dessalines being entirely ignorant of all these facts, and not knowing of our having possession of Port au Prince, continued on his rout in the most perfect security. At 8 in the morning, he was in the outer posts of our camp, without suspecting it—only in the moment when he was to be arrested, he conceived his error, and then trying to make his escape, he received the mortal blow which put an end to his life and his crimes.

Col. Marchand was killed, though much regretted, in defending Dessalines. On the side of the enemy some were wounded, and on our side, but one man killed. Thus were our proceedings in four days, crowned with the most fortunate success. This great event so remarkable in the annals of the history of mankind, will show to the astonished orb, what an oppressed people is capable of; and will at the same time, gain us the esteem and admiration of other nations.

On the 18th, at 9 in the morning, a Te Deum will be chaunted, in order to celebrate this memorable day, on which tyranny was abolished and liberty restored.

Done at head quarters, at Port au Prince, the 18th October, 1806.

Signed, Etienne Gerin, minister of war & navy. Pétion, commanding general of the second division. Yavou commanding general of the west Leogane. Vaval general of brigade, of the district of Nippes.

## WASHINGTON CITY, December 1.

We have received from a gentleman of the first respectability just arrived from Kentucky, the following statement of facts relative to the judicial proceedings in the case of col. Burr.

Judge Innes, having taken time to consider the Application of the attorney of the district, which was to issue process to enforce the attendance of Mr. Burr, to answer interrogatories whether he was engaged in the scheme ascribed to him, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses to give testimony on the same point, on the 7th or 8th of November, (our informant is not certain which day) pronounced the decision of the court, which was that the court did not possess the power to grant the motion, and if they did, that the affidavit was not sufficient ground for it.

On the motion, the attorney of the district, the court then ordered a grand jury to be summoned instantly, which was ac-

cordingly formed, during the sitting of the court. At this point of time Mr. Burr attended by his counsel, appeared in court. Mr. Burr addressed the court, and said that having understood, just as he was about to leave the state, that certain charges had been preferred against him, he had come from Lexington for the purpose of requesting that an immediate investigation might be had. Mr. Davies, the district attorney said, that he was not prepared to go into an immediate investigation before the grand jury, and moved that they should be dismissed until the Wednesday following to give him an opportunity, in the mean time, to summon his witnesses. The court granted the motion. On Wednesday the court met. Of thirteen witnesses summoned, twelve appeared. The only absent witness was a member of the legislature of the Indiana territory, then said to be sitting. The grand jury likewise attended. In this stage of the business Mr. Davies, it is said, without assigning any reason, informed the court that he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury and moved their discharge, which accordingly took place. No reasons are assigned for this most extraordinary course of procedure.—Our informant adds that the state of the public mind in Kentucky was tranquil, and not a voice was heard in favor of secession.

## NORFOLK, Nov. 29.

We are sorry to announce, that the schooner Dispatch, Butler, from New-York for this port, is ashore near Currituck Inlet.—The cargo, consisting principally of salt, and vessel, it is supposed will be lost.—She went on shore on Tuesday last.

## JOHN WALKER.

December 4, 1806.

## For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, who is well acquainted with the Tanning and Curing business. Apply to Henry Garrett, esq. of the House of Delegates, or to ROBERT YANCEY, Vanceville, Nov. 27th, 1806. 4w

## HEALING & MUNFORD'S

## Term Reports,

ARE now in the press, and the first number, will certainly be ready for delivery before the rising of the General Assembly; after which time, the subscription will be closed, and the price to non-subscribers increased one fourth. Richmond, 3d Dec. 1806. w4t

TAKEN up by Samuel W. Venable, at his plantation near Prince Edward county house, a BARROW, about a year old, his color is mostly white, but has a number of black spots; he is marked with a cross in the left ear, and a slit and underkeel in the right. Appraised to twenty-three shillings. w3t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons that have any just claims against the estate of Francis Rice, dec. of the county of Prince Edward, are requested to come forward and make it known to me as quick as possible—and all persons that are indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as the situation of the legates is such that they cannot give any indulgence. JSHAM RICE, Ex'or.

October 20th, 1806. 4w

## Valuable Family Medicines.

Just received direct from the patentees, and for SALE WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by SAMUEL PLEASANT, Jr. Richmond, a large supply of the following very valuable Medicines, viz:

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir, or Cough Drops.

Superior to any other medicine ever before invented, for all complaints of the Lungs and has been known frequently to effect a cure after all other medicines have failed. It is to be hoped that all those who are laboring under Consumption and other diseases of the Lungs, will resort to this valuable medicine for relief.—Price 75 cents a bottle.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachic Bitters.

Which have proved to be extremely serviceable for a few years past in relieving weak and decayed constitutions of almost every description, and for removing all those complicated complaints so common in the spring season.—For a common bitter to use in families none can exceed them for pleasantness. To show that these excellent bitters are held in high estimation by Physicians of eminence, we need only infer the following extract of a letter from Dr. John Willcox a respectable Physician, and post-master at the city of Vergennes.

Vergennes, October 23d, 1804.

Sir, I have been one of those who never put much faith in patent medicine until of late, but must acknowledge from actual experience, that I have received more benefit from Dr. Rawson's Bitters, than from all the medicine I ever before took. I have been very unwell with a flow remittent fever.

I am, &c. JOHN WILLCOX, M. D.

Dr. Lee's (Winthorn) Bilious Elixr, Which have proved to be eminently useful for these 12 years past in all Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Flatulency, Dropsies, Debility, Head aches, Coarseness, Female Complaints, &c. Their virtues are too well known to need comment in an advertisement.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste, Which whitens and preserves the teeth gives an agreeable smell to the breath, and cures the decay in the teeth and gums; it may be applied at all times without in the least injuring the teeth. The very great and extensive sale this medicine has met with, bespeaks its intrinsic worth.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

A medicine which no family ought to be without, as those Pills are useful in every complaint where purgation is necessary; they are certain to operate in a short time without occasioning the least pain or griping.—Price only 25 cents a box.